New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. 969. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR OUR COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. The object of THE TIMES DOLLARS is to send to the country, at the cheapest rate, as much good reading as can be furnished for that money. Single copies of the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, for $2.

When the Order.....Price.
When the Price.....12 cents.
When the Price Raised.....6 cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is Published EVERY SUNDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the people, and contains all the reading matter of the Weekly.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, will also be regularly published in California, and will be forwarded to those, and many of the country, in all parts of the world, on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL PROGRESSING.

NOTHING DECISIVE YET.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Firm and Advancing.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, Captain LESTER, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th inst., arrived at this port en route for Boston at an early hour this morning. Her advices are three days later than those received in New-York by the Washington.

The screw steamship Cleopatra, from Quebec, arrived out at Liverpool on the 12th inst., with the intelligence of the loss of the Arctic, the announcement of which caused a profound sensation.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, from New-York on the 4th inst., was telegraphed off Holyhead at noon on Saturday the 14th, and the Niagara reports passing her when 30 miles out from Liverpool.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst., and the Pacific on the 10th.

Although the English papers are full of interesting details of the operations in the Crimea, they contain nothing really new of a decisive character.

The besiegers had up to the latest dates made no impression upon Sebastopol, although they had closely invested it on the South and East, and their guns were playing on the walls.

MENSCHIKOFF kept the field on the North, and was in daily expectation of being joined by OMER BRUNER and GORTSCHAKOFF, who were at Perekop.

It is confirmed that MENSCHIKOFF had sunk seven Russian line-of-battle ships at the entrance of Sebastopol, as a blockade of the harbor.

Energetic notes from France and England have caused Prussia to express a willingness to act with Austria.

Messrs. RICHARDSON & BROTHERS, agents of the Liverpool and Philadelphia line of steamships, notify the public that the wreck seen by the bark Mary Morris must have been that of the Shenadoa, burnt at sea on the passage from Glasgow to Montreal, and not the City of Glasgow.

Nothing definite is as yet known to the public respecting the recent failures in Liverpool. The liabilities of JAMES MCHENRY & Co. are called £800,000.

The Wide.

Sebastopol is not yet taken. It is supposed the siege artillery of the Allies was mounted in battery against Sebastopol on the 6th, and that the bombardment commenced on the 9th. The place was completely invested on the South side.

On the 2d, the Allies had destroyed the aqueduct, and cut off the supplies of water from the city which is now supplied from reservoirs.

It was expected that an assault would be made soon, probably on the 9th.

The Russians had erected small batteries, armed with ships' guns, but the range of the Allies' artillery was greater. The allied trenches were within sixteen hundred yards of the walls, and already mounted 50 guns.

A private dispatch says that two breaches were made at "Quarantine" on the 6th, and another—as publicly stated—that no bombardment had occurred to the 6th.

The French and English Generals have officially notified their Governments that on September 29, immediately on the reception of the news of the battle of Alma, MENSCHIKOFF sunk five of his line-of-battle ships and two frigates in eight or ten fathoms of water, thus completely blocking up the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea. These ships were sunk with all their guns and stores on board, and rigging standing.

The English are much incensed at this expedient, which has constrained us cause the Generals to change their plans of operations, and to attack the south instead of the north side of the city.

The Russians hold their remaining ships ready to be sunk, and the crews, amounting to 10,000 men, are added to the garrison of Sebastopol.

It is said the Russians have likewise sunk ships across the Straits of Yenikie.

The Allied fleets thus being comparatively useless at sea, Admiral DUNDAS has sent the marines on shore to join the army.

A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful Iron steamer Simoon, which is equivalent to a force of 4,000 tons, should be employed as a steam battering ram to force passages over the sunken ships. This expedient will probably be tried.

From the present disposition of the Allied forces, between Balaklava and Cape Chersonese, it seems that the north side of the harbor is not invested, and that the whole country north of Sebastopol is entirely evacuated by the Allied forces, which, it is likely, passed through it. This supposition is confirmed by a statement in the dispatches from Admiral DUNDAS, dated Sept. 29, where he says that, having sent the steamers Albion and Vesuvius to Alma to collect the wounded Russians, and convey them under a flag of truce to Odessa, the British hospitals being still, his force was threatened by a force of 5,000 Russians, and had to re-embark under cover of the ships' guns.

All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea.

Two French and one English regiment from Malta will occupy the Piraeus.

The Russians are reported to have blown up the fortresses of Anapa and Soudjuk Kale, and sent their garrisons of 15,000 men to reinforce MENSCHIKOFF.

Official advices of the 7th state that MENSCHIKOFF's right wing was at Bakshiserai, and his centre at Simferopol, whence reinforcements from Perekop still continued.

OMER PACHA had been at Perekop since the 22, and expected to join his force with MENSCHIKOFF before the 15th inst.

The Paris Bourse estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 80,000, and the Allies at 90,000 including Omer's.

The two Russian generals taken at Alma were KORNILOFF and TCHAIKOFF. Both were wounded, and one of them has since died.

They say the Russians had but 35,000 men at Alma, considering that number sufficient to defend the position.

MENSCHIKOFF, who was sick, sat on the heights and directed the battle.

The Turks buy carried all the wounded Russians, calling out to them "Sinope!"

The Emperor's new artillery was found very serviceable in the field.

On the death of Marshal ST. ARNAUD, Lord RAGLAN took the chief command of the Allied army.

General CANROBERT is considered energetic and adventurous, but as a tactician, doubtful.

There are grievous complaints that the commonest surgical requisites are totally wanting in the British Army.

THE BALTIC.

Part of Admiral PLUMRIDGE's squadron had joined Admiral DUCRESNOY's fleet at Kiel, on the 7th.

The greater part of the fleet under Admiral NAPIER, were at anchor near Revel. Some were cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and several ships were ordered to Ledsund.

It is almost certain that no operations will now be attempted.

ASIA.

SCHAMYL has been defeated by Prince ALDEROUTORY, who again threatens KARS.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Notes have been sent by France and England to Prussia, backing that of Austria, and compelling the Prussian Government to declare its intentions as to the maintenance of the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria. The proposition of MANTEUFFEL, intended to preserve a good understanding, not having been favorably received, he tendered his resignation and left town, but was recalled, and retained.

The King had arrived and presided at a Council. All that had transpired of the deliberations was that MANTEUFFEL withdrew his resignation; that conciliatory declarations are to be addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna, and that eventually Prussia is to adopt a policy in accordance with that of Austria.

THE LATEST.—The Anglo-French Note to Prussia was very energetic, and called on Prussia to decide for or against the Western Powers. The Prince of Prussia (favorable to the alliance) was immediately sent on a special mission to Vienna, and the expectation now is, that Prussia will declare its policy identical with that of Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Globe says: "A Conference is assembled at the Continent which is without precedent in action, as we venture to think, in the annals of the Presidents of the United States. The Ambassadors of that country are accredited to exchange interpretations, to consult and report to their Government on the state of affairs on the Continent. American trade is carried to every part of the world, and the Conference has in view the due protection and advancement of those interests in any new arrangement of treaties that may be made in Europe. Mr. BUCHANAN left London on Saturday, and he has already been met by the American Ministers from Paris and Madrid."

A national subscription had been set on foot for the wounded in the Crimea.

Gen. Sir GORDON DRUMMOND is dead. He served against America in the last war.

The Queen of the South had arrived from Australia with £147,000 in gold.

£1,000 had been subscribed in Australia to present BRIEN O'BRIEN with a gold vase.

FRANCE.

The recent mammouth list of the fall of Sebastopol is traced to the Paris Bourse. The Emperor has ordered an investigation, and says he will punish with severity whoever is proved guilty. The correspondent of the Journal of Smyrna is implicated.

The Turkish Ambassador has notified officially the condolence of the English Government with France on the death of Marshal ST. ARNAUD.

The Moniteur publishes letters from ST. ARNAUD, shewing that the brave old man was aware of his approaching end and ready to meet it. His malady was a disease of the heart. His remains arrived at Marseilles on the 16th, and were received with all honors—and an Imperial decree orders that he shall be buried in the Invalides.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the Overland Mail had been telegraphed, with dates from Bombay to Sept. 11, Shanghai Aug. 7, Canton Aug. 21.

Canton continued in a state of siege, and Shanghai was still in the hands of the insurgents.

Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy, were quiet. Much tea will be exported from Foochow. No tea had arrived at Canton, and business was quite suspended.

Exchange at Shanghai was at 6s., at Canton 4s. 6d. But little business was doing in raw silk.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Electric Telegraph to Liverpool.)

The latest dispatch was published in St. Petersburg on the 11th. Nothing fresh had occurred before Sebastopol up to the 6th. Prince MENSCHIKOFF still retained his old position on the north side.

PARIS, Friday.—A private telegraphic dispatch from Vienna of the 13th, announces that according to a dispatch from Lord RAGLAN, of the 6th, the siege works of the allies were sufficiently advanced to admit of opening their fires in a few days. A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, of the 10th, says that the elections were proceeding quietly and with advantage to the Progressists.

Miscellaneous.

The London papers of the 9th contain an Extraordinary Gazette, with the dispatches from Lord RAGLAN to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, with the official report of the battle of the Alma. The struggle was a desperate one, and the loss of the British army was 25 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file killed,—73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file wounded,—two drummers and 16 rank and file missing.

The loss of the French was not so great.

Private dispatches state that great demoralization prevailed in Sebastopol. The allies had destroyed an aqueduct which supplies the fortress. Eight thousand cavalry had been landed by the allies in the Crimea.

The Greek Horses report news from Odessa, to the effect that Generals GUYON SACKEN and LUSSOW had crossed the Crimea at the head of 40 battalions, besides the garrison of Odessa, 30,000 strong. The inhabitants of Odessa had given a pledge that they would burn the place rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the allies. MENSCHIKOFF was said to be looking for reinforcement of 20,000 men from Asiago.

Vice-Admiral DUNDAS reports to his Government that the Russians had sunk eight line-of-battle ships across the entrance of the harbor. Eight sail-of-the-line were moored east and west inside the bocome, and three of the ships here heeled over to give their guns more elevation to sweep over the land to the northward.

Official advices from St. Petersburg, received at Vienna, state that up to the 3d October no attack had been made on Sebastopol.

The St. Petersburg Journal announces that a dispatch had been received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, that the Anglo-French army, having advanced against the positions on the Alma, they had been defended for some hours against the obstinate attacks of the enemy. At last, finding his troops menaced on both flanks by the superior forces of the enemy, and especially by the assistance rendered by the fleets, he had thought it right to withdraw them, and to take up a position before Sebastopol, where he was preparing to offer a severe opposition to the enemy.

The marriage of Prince MENSCHIKOFF, with his granddaughter, had taken place at Perekop, together with 20,000 men. After the battle, the Russians burnt all the villages they passed through. The French had arrived from the northern side, and the allied generals, hearing that Fort Constantine was weaker on the northern side, had besieged the town and altered their plan of attack.

OMER PACHA received orders on the 2d October to commence offensive operations immediately. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF received orders on the 5th to commence the Pruth if the Turks cross the Danube to attack Bessarabia.

Prince Paskevitch is great movements in its operations. Along the whole line the Russian Guard is advancing by short marches towards Warsaw. Two troops of the Kingdom of Poland are directed on the Austrian frontier.

OMER PACHA has sent 8,000 Turks to Varna as an additional reserve in case of necessity. He states the Russian reinforcements from Bessarabia cannot reach Perekop before the 15th of October.

A telegraphic dispatch from Memel states that that city was nearly destroyed by fire on the 4th and 5th inst. A great part of the town, the churches and a great number of warehouses, with great stocks of sugar, hemp, tar, pitch and timber, were reduced to ashes. Loss £3,000,000 sterling.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE WASHINGTON'S MAILS.

Highly Interesting and Important Details Of the War in the Crimea.

GREAT BATTLE AND VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

NEW-ZEALAND NEWS.

The Chinese Rebels Toward Foreigners.

We gave in yesterday's TIMES an outline of the *Washington's* news. We find in our correspondence and English files highly interesting details of the battle of the Alma which we give below.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

The "hoax" is over, the reality is before us. A great battle has been fought and gained by the Allies, but this *first* victory costs them about 5,000 men, in killed or wounded, *hors du combat* at all events, with a fearful proportion of officers in the casualties. The Russians have lost, no doubt, a great many men. Marshal PASKIEWITCH says—in an announcement posted up in Warsaw—they have lost *one* thousand in killed and wounded. This is probably not true, but the exaggeration of the Allies is no more so. *Three* guns and some 30 or 40 prisoners (the half-killed who have been since conveyed to *Odessa* by the English, cannot be considered prisoners,) are all the trophies of the victory, and the Russians took even more prisoners. The position on the Alma has been wrested, those on the Katcha and the Belbek, unopposed, have been occupied, but the retreat of the beaten army has been orderly—it has not even been molested. The Russians fought well, and effected a terrible havoc in the Allied ranks, but have been defeated by soldiers who fought better, but who suffered so much as not to be able to profit by the great victory to an extent that might have been expected. *Can* such an army, though victorious, be ever sanguine about taking *Sebastopol*, defended by such another army, which, though beaten, fought so well? Such is the question which people put to themselves and to one another in London, and the betting *pro* and *contra* is more animated than ever.

It is customary to speculate *too much* on the demoralization of a beaten army. This is done now, and we see that ST. ARNAUD esteemed the victory on the Alma equal to a reinforcement of 20,000 men. I doubt whether such is the opinion of Lord RAGLAN. It is, at all events, not that of many military persons here. The blow on the Alma was not one of those that *terrify* an enemy. It was well sustained, and has not been followed up by any panic on one side, nor by any excitement on the other side. The Russians, moreover, are machines. They have *no enthusiasm*, but also *no despondency*. If they never feel "flushed" with victory, they are equally apathetic to defeat. They remain always the same slow-passing, senseless, irreflective "means" to carry on the war. It may be supposed, without any leaning in favor of any party, that this sort of soldiers, posted up in and around Sebastopol, will give a terrible work to a besieging army. "Two more such victories," said to me a gentleman, "and we shall have to leave the Crimea." This is exactly my opinion. The Allies cannot afford to lose so many men in a single battle, in a foreign and distant land, exposed to all sorts of privations, and accompanied—as ST. ARNAUD officially asserts—by the Cholera to the very field of action. Whatever might be said of the "friendly feelings" of the native population towards them, they cannot have any great profits by them. The Russians are, after all, "at home." They are, moreover, unscrupulous, and carry on the war by fire and sword, destroying everything that could provide their enemies with food or shelter. The sea belongs to the Allies, it is true, but a storm may end in the starvation of the battalions expecting the provisions that must be transported. The sea cannot be relied upon, especially at this season, when, as we hear, tempests have already set in. We must have these considerations before our eyes, in order not to be once more misled by a "hoax."

In spite of this we may, however, acknowledge that the position of the allies is very advantageous in many respects. The occupation of Balaklava—effected on land and sea—is, in our opinion, the most important result of the victory on the Alma. The allies secured there a safe, though small port, and, at the same time, menace the weakest side of Sebastopol. The Bay of Kherson has three good anchorages. One of these is under the fire of the fort, but the two others are beyond the reach of its guns. These are occupied, and so are the heights; but here, again, it must be remarked that between these two small bays and the heights there are no roads. They must be first made. A speedy attack on that, the south side, may prove successful, but any delay would considerably diminish the chances of success, and *one single* defeat would completely change the face of things. The *Journal des Débats* and the *Morning Advertiser*—two papers of directly opposite tendencies—already acknowledge that the result of the battle of the Alma would have been very different from what it is, if Russia had had to encounter only one of the Western Powers. This declaration proves, more than anything else, what serious reflections, not to say apprehensions, the great victory has awakened in the minds of those most concerned in the struggle. And after all this, we must come to the decision that the fall of Sebastopol will not have advanced peace by a single step. It might have done so if the "hoax" had proved a truth, and if that stronghold had fallen, like the walls of Jericho, at the first sounds of the Allied trumpets. A panic might have followed such an instantaneous success, and the Czar might have been murdered by a Court frightened into an anxiety for peace; but the fall, if it should come, will, after a protracted, vigorous defence, bring no such effects. The Emperor NICHOLAS would "go on."

If we turn now away from the scene of war, and look for the impression its actions have produced in the respective countries, we shall find still more signs of the increase in the already great mass of complications. Austria, while congratulating the Allies on their success, occupies Galatz and Ibrails, two places held until now, since their evacuation by the Turks, who are more and more pushed back from the entrances to Bessarabia, the invasion of which Russian Province has been contemplated, but for the moment given up, OMER PACHA being obliged to send part of his best troops to the Crimea, where their presence was imperatively demanded. But Austria does more than take complete and undisputed possession of the Principalities. Lord ABERDEEN may keep himself firm, if he wishes not to be crushed by the load of secession which is gathering over his head. I am told that the intention—founded on the hoax—to convocate Parliament is no more thought of, especially since the list of the casualties on the Alma has been received. It is more than probable that the "connivance or credulity" of the Cabinet will be insisted upon by all those who have lost a friend and relative in that great victory, "which"—so runs already the threatening murmuring of the storm that is to come—"might have been achieved (if not *delayed* so long) at a less sacrifice."

You will hear by this mail of the death, from *angina pectoris* of Marshal ST. ARNAUD. NAPOLEON III. and his English allies may mourn for him, and call him a hero or whatever they like. Freedom—Republican Europe—will never remember him otherwise than as the minister of the *coup d'état*, the chief murderer of the December days. It is a comforting thought to reflect that this man did not die on the battle-field. LA RAY ST. ARNAUD was one of the most degraded acolytes of LOUIS BONAPARTE's helpmates. You will see the Imperial artifice to awaken sympathies and sentiments of regret in the French people, by keeping back the news of his death until his last dispatches have been made public. This *mise en scene* of the tragic announcement made, however, no great impression on the Parisians, who, in spite of their being told first by the English papers that their Marshal is *dead*, seem to have taken it quite coolly. The correspondent of the *Times* looks for various reasons "to account in a great measure for the little effects produced by the event on the public." He, of course, was too much of an ally to point out the true reason.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

General Outline of the Affair—Its Effect on the Russians.

From the London Times, Oct. 6.

The dispatches of Lord RAGLAN and Marshal ST. ARNAUD relate in eloquent and perspicuous language the memorable events of the 20th of September, when, for the first time, the soldiers of the British army in the East rushed into the enemy's fire with the dauntless courage and firmness of veteran troops, and shared with their French allies the honors of this fiercely contested day. It adds a melancholy interest to the dispatch of the French Marshal, that the news of his death, from the mortal disease which had long afflicted him reached Paris on the same day as this narrative of the battle, and that a life marked by all the strange vicissitudes of fortune ended at the moment when he had reached the highest pinnacle of success. In both the English and the French dispatches we observe the same chivalrous desire to do full justice to the gallantry of the allied army, and to share the laurels which have been so dearly bought by the troops of both nations.

It will be remembered that by the order of formation of the army upon the landing the French occupied the right, or the line of the sea-coast, in advancing to the South, while the English army held the left, and was consequently more exposed to the operations of the Russian artillery and cavalry in the open plain. Upon the first advance of the army on the 19th from the place of landing to the river Boulganac, a skirmish took place between Lord CARDIGAN's brigade of Light Cavalry, which covered our extreme left, and some Dragoons and artillery of the enemy. On the following morning the dispositions of the allied commanders were completed, and the Battle of the Alma commenced.

The Russian army occupied the position behind the river Alma at Burliuk, which has already been more than once pointed out, but Lord RAGLAN describes with great precision and felicity of expression the precipitous and unequal nature of the ground, which added so materially to the difficulties surmounted by the allied troops. In that amphitheatre of cliffs, surrounding the course of the Alma, at about two miles and a half from the sea, the Russian commander had fortified himself in a manner which was expected to retard the advance of the enemy for a considerable time. Everything conspired to favor the Russians in such a position—a commanding elevation, from which their artillery plowed the valley below with cannon shot—a stream only fordable in one or two places—a village which, when set on fire, interposed an impassable barrier of flame before the centre of the line—and sloping ground which had been shorn of all shelter on the side of the attack, while it was encumbered with artificial obstacles and interested with a trench on that of the defence. These heights, moreover, were crowned by an army of 45,000 or 50,000 men, being the flower of the Russian forces in the Crimea, and defended by upwards of 100 guns, according to Marshal ST. ARNAUD's report, while a numerous body of cavalry, which had joined Prince MENSCHIKOFF from Kaffa the day before, watched the fortune of the day. Had it been adverse to the allies, this cavalry would have played a formidable part in the battle and, when the Russians found their position no longer tenable, it served to cover their retreat, and this circumstance mainly accounts for the fact that Prince MENSCHIKOFF succeeded in carrying off nearly all his guns.

The action was begun by the French as early as 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th; Marshal ST. ARNAUD having ordered the division of General BOSQUET so make a movement on the right, which outflanked the Russian position towards the sea and turned some of their batteries. It was not, however, till the middle of the day that the main body of the allies carried those fortified heights upon the right and the centre of the Russian intrenchments. The British forces marched in contiguous double columns, with a front of two battalions. General EVANS's division being on the right, supported by Prince NAPOLEON's division of the French army, which formed, therefore, the centre of the whole line, while the Light Division, under General BROWN, took the left. These divisions were progressively supported by Brigadier-General BARNARD's division, and by the Guards and Highlanders, under the command of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, whose brigade of Guards, therefore, the Centre of the whole line, while the Light Division, under of the British army in the East rushed into the enemy's fire with the dauntless courage and firmness of veteran troops, and shared with their French allies the honors of this fiercely contested day. It adds a melancholy interest to the dispatch of the French Marshal, that the news of his death, from the mortal disease which had long afflicted him reached Paris on the same day as this narrative of the battle, and that a life marked by all the strange vicissitudes of fortune ended at the moment when he had reached the highest pinnacle of success. In both the English and the French dispatches we observe the same chivalrous desire to do full justice to the gallantry of the allied army, and to share the laurels which have been so dearly bought by the troops of both nations.

It will be remembered that by the order of formation of the army upon the landing the French occupied the right, or the line of the sea-coast, in advancing to the South, while the English army held the left, and was consequently more exposed to the operations of the Russian artillery and cavalry in the open plain. Upon the first advance of the army on the 19th from the place of landing to the river Boulganac, a skirmish took place between Lord CARDIGAN's brigade of Light Cavalry, which covered our extreme left, and some Dragoons and artillery of the enemy. On the following morning the dispositions of the allied commanders were completed, and the Battle of the Alma commenced.

The Russian army occupied the position behind the river Alma at Burliuk, which has already been more than once pointed out, but Lord RAGLAN describes with great precision and felicity of expression the precipitous and unequal nature of the ground, which added so materially to the difficulties surmounted by the allied troops. In that amphitheatre of cliffs, surrounding the course of the Alma, at about two miles and a half from the sea, the Russian commander had fortified himself in a manner which was expected to retard the advance of the enemy for a considerable time. Everything conspired to favor the Russians in such a position—a commanding elevation, from which their artillery plowed the valley below with cannon shot—a stream only fordable in one or two places—a village which, when set on fire, interposed an impassable barrier of flame before the centre of the line—and sloping ground which had been shorn of all shelter on the side of the attack, while it was encumbered with artificial obstacles and interested with a trench on that of the defence. These heights, moreover, were crowned by an army of 45,000 or 50,000 men, being the flower of the Russian forces in the Crimea, and defended by upwards of 100 guns, according to Marshal ST. ARNAUD's report, while a numerous body of cavalry, which had joined Prince MENSCHIKOFF from Kaffa the day before, watched the fortune of the day. Had it been adverse to the allies, this cavalry would have played a formidable part in the battle and, when the Russians found their position no longer tenable, it served to cover their retreat, and this circumstance mainly accounts for the fact that Prince MENSCHIKOFF succeeded in carrying off nearly all his guns.

The action was begun by the French as early as 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th; Marshal ST. ARNAUD having ordered the division of General BOSQUET so make a movement on the right, which outflanked the Russian position towards the sea and turned some of their batteries. It was not, however, till the middle of the day that the main body of the allies carried those fortified heights upon the right and the centre of the Russian intrenchments. The British forces marched in contiguous double columns, with a front of two battalions, General EVANS's division being on the right, supported by Prince NAPOLEON's division of the French army, which formed, therefore, the centre of the whole line, while the Light Division, under General BROWN, took the left. These divisions were progressively supported by Brigadier-General BARNARD's division, and by the Guards and Highlanders, under the command of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, whose brigade of Guards, therefore, the Centre of the whole line, while the Light Division, under

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Graphic and Interesting Description of the Engagement.

The Grand Victory over the Russians.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CAMP AT THE ALMA, Sept. 20, 1854.

Pressed by time, and excited by the events of this most memorable day, I despair, indeed, of giving the faintest conception of the terrible conflict which has just been terminated with the greatest honor to our arms, and I shall confine myself for the present to a simple narrative of the incidents of which I was an eye-witness. A commanding position, selected with great strategic skill, and defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns, has been carried, after a decisive and bloody encounter, by the most determined and brilliant valor of an inferior force of the Allied Armies. In no battle, ancient or modern, was the cool courage and bravery of the British soldier ever more fully and gloriously displayed. The war is not, indeed, terminated by this great victory, but the effect of such a dreadful blow has destroyed the last remnant of the prestige of Russian Armies, and has freed Europe from the dismal shimmers which has pressed upon her councils for the last half century.

We have to deplore great losses, but when it is considered how strongly the enemy were entrenched, how well their artillery was handled, and how courageously they fought, it is almost wonderful that more lives were not sacrificed in this desperate encounter.

On the morning of the 20th, ere daybreak, the whole of the British force was under arms. They were marshaled silently, no bugles or drums broke the stillness, but the hum of thousands of voices rose loudly from the ranks, and the watch-fires lighted up the lines of our camp as though it were a great town. When the dawn broke it was discovered that the Russians had retired from the heights, but had left their camp-fires burning. The troops lay on their arms for about an hour, while the Generals were arranging the order of our advance. Lord RAGLAN had made his dispositions the previous evening, and the Generals of Division, Sir GEORGE BROWN, Sir DE LACY EVANS, Sir R. ENGLAND, and Sir G. CATHCART, aided by their Brigadier-General, went from colonel to colonel of each regiment under their command, giving them instructions with respect to the arrangement of their men in the coming struggle. It was known that the Russians had been busy fortifying the heights over the valley through which runs the little river Alma, and that they had resolved to try their strength with us in a position which gave them vast advantages of ground, which they had used every means in their power to improve to the utmost. The advance of the armies this great day was a sight which must ever stand out like the landmark of the spectator's life. Early in the morning the troops were ordered to get in readiness, and at 6 o'clock they were in motion. It was a lovely day; the heat of the sun was tempered by a sea breeze. The fleet was visible at a distance of four miles, covering the ocean as it was seen between the hills, and we could make out the steamers on our right as close to the shore as possible.

The Generals, ST. ARNAUD, BOSQUET and FORAY, attended by their staff, rode along in front of the lines, with Lord RAGLAN and his Generals at second half, and were received with tremendous cheering. At 1:30 we saw the steamers in shore. (French) commenced throwing shells up to a height in front, and the enemy replied by a heavy fire, but the distance was too great for any effectual result. The action became general at 1:45, on the part of the French and Turks, who carried the heights on the right, which were but weakly protected. At 2:30 we advanced down the slope towards the valley of the Alma, about which rose the lines and redoubts of the enemy. As we advanced they set fire to a village at the base of the ascent to the valley at our side, and covered by the smoke, opened a tremendous fire of 9 and 12-pounder guns from their earthwork batteries. Our artillery replied with shot, shell, and rockets, while the men advanced through a storm of bullets, and mustered across the stream—the Light Division on the right, the Second Division next, the First Division in the centre, and the third supporting them. Amid a most tremendous fire, the Guards rushed up the hill and stormed the heaviest battery. Once there, were driven back; but the Duke rallied them, and led them to the charge in person. Sir GEORGE BROWN had a horse shot under him. Sir DE LACY EVANS led on his division under the very thickest of the mêlée. The Russians threw grape-shot when they had driven back the Guards, and Highlanders, under the command of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, whose brigade of Guards, therefore, the Centre of the whole line, while the Light Division, under

The Generals, ST. ARNAUD, BOSQUET and FORAY, attended by their staff, rode along in front of the lines, with Lord RAGLAN and his Generals at second half, and were received with tremendous cheering. At 1:30 we saw the steamers in shore. (French) commenced throwing shells up to a height in front, and the enemy replied by a heavy fire, but the distance was too great for any effectual result. The action became general at 1:45, on the part of the French and Turks, who carried the heights on the right, which were but weakly protected. At 2:30 we advanced down the slope towards the valley of the Alma, about which rose the lines and redoubts of the enemy. As we advanced they set fire to a village at the base of the ascent to the valley at our side, and covered by the smoke, opened a tremendous fire of 9 and 12-pounder guns from their earthwork batteries. Our artillery replied with shot, shell, and rockets, while the men advanced through a storm of bullets, and mustered across the stream—the Light Division on the right, the Second Division next, the First Division in the centre, and the third supporting them. Amid a most tremendous fire, the Guards rushed up the hill and stormed the heaviest battery. Once there, were driven back; but the Duke rallied them, and led them to the charge in person. Sir GEORGE BROWN had a horse shot under him. Sir DE LACY EVANS led on his division under the very thickest of the mêlée. The Russians threw grape-shot when they had driven back the Guards, and Highlanders, under the command of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, whose brigade of Guards, therefore, the Centre of the whole line, while the Light Division, under

The order in which our army advanced was in columns of brigades in deploying distance, our left protected by a line of skirmishers of cavalry and of horse artillery. The advantages of the formation was, that our army, in case of a strong attack from cavalry and infantry on the left or rear, could assume the form of a hollow square, with the baggage in the centre. Our great object was to gain the right of the position, so that our attacking parties could be sheltered by the vertical fire of the fleet.

We had, in fact, altered our base of operations. As we marched forward to Bouljanak, we allowed the enemy to deprive us of our old basis of operations, in order that we might get a new one. For this purpose the baggage was brought up and covered by the 4th Division, and the Cossacks were allowed to sweep the country in our rear for behind us. Our new principle, in fact, was to open communication with our fleets, and, as far as possible, obtain their material and moral aid. In advancing towards the sea obliquely, on the morning of the 19th, we were met by seventeen squadrons of cavalry, deployed to meet our handful of horse, and it was necessary to make a demonstration of artillery and infantry to extricate our men from the difficulties into which they had been plunged by advancing too far in front of their supports. However, the enemy were driven back by our guns, which made beautiful practice, and the cavalry maintained their ground, having retired in splendid order before a force which refused to meet them when they might have done so, by a charge down from the elevated position they occupied, with a fair chance of an encounter ere our artillery could come up. Our line of march on the 20th, as I have said, was towards the right of our former base, and brought us in contact with the French left, under Prince NAPOLEON, it being understood that Sir DE LACY EVANS' division, on our extreme right, should act in concert with that of His Royal Highness the Prince, which was of course farthest from the sea. As soon as we had ascertained the position of our allies accurately, the whole line, extending itself across the champaign country for some five or six miles, advanced. At five distance of two miles we halted to obtain a little time to gather up our rear, and then the troops steadily advanced in grand lines like the waves of the ocean, with our left frittered away as it were into a foam of skirmishers under Col LAWRENCE and Major NORCOTT, of the Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion, covered by squadrons of the 11th and 8th Hussars, and portions of the 4th, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers. This was a sight of inexpressible grandeur, and for the first time one was struck with the splendid appearance of our infantry in line in the distance. Red is the color after all, and the white slashings of the breast of the coat and the cross belts, though rendering a man conspicuous enough, give him an appearance of size which other uniforms do not produce. The dark French columns on our right looked very small when compared to our battalions, though we knew they were quite as strong; but the marching of our allies (when as they were with all their packs, &c., was wonderful—the pace at which they went was really "killing." It was observable, too, that our staff was more conspicuous and more numerous than the staff of our brave friends. Nothing strikes the eye at such a distance as a cocked hat and bunch of white cock's feathers, and several of our best officers very wisely doffed the latter adornment, thinking that they were quite conspicuous enough by their advanced position on horseback and by the number of their staff around them.

The scheme of operations concerted between the generals, and chiefly suggested to Lord RAGLAN, it was said, by Marshal ST. ARNAUD and General CANROBERT, was, that the French and Turks on our right were to force the passage of the river, a rivulet of the Alma, and establish themselves on the heights over the stream at the opposite side, so that they could enfilade the position to their right and opposite to our left and centre. The Alma is a tortuous little stream, which has worked its way down through a red clay soil, deepening its course as it proceeds seawards, and which denies the steppe-like lands on its right bank, making at times pools and eddies too deep to be forded, though it can generally be crossed by waders who do not fear to wet their knees. It need not be said that the high banks formed by the action of the stream in cutting through the soil are sometimes at one side, sometimes at another, according to the sweep of the stream.

At the place where the bulk of the British army crossed the banks are generally at the right side, and vary from two and three to six or eight feet in depth to the water; where the French stretched the banks are generally formed by the unvaried curve of the river on the left-hand side. Along the right or north bank of the Alma are a number of Tartar houses, at times numerous and close enough to form a cluster of habitations deserving the name of a hamlet, at times scattered wide apart amid little vineyards, surrounded by walls of mud and stone of three feet in height. The bridge over which the post road passes from Bouljanak to Sebastopol runs close to one of these hamlets—a village, in fact, of some 50 houses. This village is approached from the north by a road winding through a plain nearly level till it comes near to the village, where the ground dips, so that at the distance of 300 yards a man on horseback can hardly see the tops of the nearer and more elevated houses, and can only ascertain the position of the stream by the willows and verdure along its banks. At the left or south side of the Alma the ground assumes a very different character—smooth where the bank is deep, and gently elevated where the shelve of the bank occurs, it recedes for a few yards at a moderate height above the stream, pierced here and there by the course of the Winter's torrents, so as to form small ravines, commanded, however, by the heights above. It was in these upper heights that the strength of the Russian position consisted. A remarkable ridge of mountains, varying in height from 500 to 700 feet, runs along the course of the Alma on the left or south side with the course of the stream, and assuming the form of cliffs when close to the sea. This ridge is marked all along its course by deep gullies, which run towards the river at various angles, and serve, no doubt, to carry off the floods produced by the rains and the melting of the Winter snows on the hills and table lands above. If the reader will place himself on the top of Richmond Hill, dwarf the Thames in imagination to the size of a Hampshire rivulet, and imagine the lovely hill itself to be deprived of all vegetation, and protracted for about four miles along the stream, he may form some notion of the position occupied by the Russians, while the plains on the north or left bank of the Thames will bear no inapt similitude to the land over which the British and French armies advanced, barring only the verdure and freshness. At the top of the ridges, between the gullies, the Russians had erected earthwork batteries, mounted with thirty-two pound and twenty-four pound brass guns, supported by numerous field pieces and howitzers. These guns enfiladed the base of the ravines parallel to them, or swept them to the base, while the whole of the sides up which an enemy, unable to stand the direct fire of the batteries, would be forced to ascend, were filled with masses of skirmishers armed with an excellent two-grooved rifle, throwing a large solid conical ball with force at seven hundred and eight hundred yards, as the French learnt to their cost. The principal battery consisted of an earthwork of the form of two sides of a triangle, with the apex pointed towards the bridge, and the sides covering both sides of the stream, corresponding with the bend in the river below it, at the distance of one thousand yards, while, with a fair elevation, the thirty-two pounders threw, as we saw very often, beyond the farthest of the village to the distance of fourteen hundred and fifteen hundred yards. This was commanded on the brow of a hill about six hundred feet above the river, but the hill rose behind it for another fifty feet before it dipped away towards the road. The ascent of this hill was also flanked by the fire of three batteries of earthwork on the right, and by another on the left, and these batteries were equally capable of covering the village, the stream and the slopes which led up the hill as their positions. In the first battery were 12 32 pounder brass guns of exquisite workmanship, which told only too well. In the other batteries were some 36 guns in all. It was said the Russians had 100 guns on the hills and 40,000 men (40 battalions of infantry 1,000 strong each of the 16th, 21st, 22d and 4th regiments.) We were opposed principally to the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1854.

[illegible] Publication Office.

The DAILY TIMES, (excluding the Evening) is issued every day except Sunday, and sold at the rate of ONE CENT per copy, or SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the DAILY, and is sold at the rate of THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES comprises a selection from the reading matter of the DAILY, and is sold at the rate of TWO Dollars per annum. Two copies will be sent for Three Dollars.

Payable in all cases must be made in advance.

The Election News—Battle of the Alma.

We surrender a large portion of our space this morning to descriptions of the BATTLE OF ALMA, which seems to have been one of the best contested and most brilliant engagements of modern times. The English and French dislodged the Russians from a strongly fortified height, but not without a severe struggle and a terrible loss of men on both sides. The English loss is set down at 2,500, and the French at 1,400, while that of the Russians will probably reach 6,000. The descriptions of this Battle and its incidents, copied mainly from the Correspondence of the London *Times*, are exceedingly spirited and graphic.

The other features of the Foreign news by these arrivals, have no marked interest.

The Coming Election.

We have received several communications urging us, in very emphatic terms, to insist upon the duty of Whigs to vote the *regular Whig ticket*. We respectfully decline doing any such thing, partly because we do not feel specially called on to give them any advice in the premises, but mainly because we hope they will not vote for Whig candidates, unless they have some better reason for doing so than the fact that they have been "regularly" nominated. The coming election is, or ought to be, preëminently one of principle. Two of the most momentous issues ever presented to the American people are to be decided—so far as the votes of the largest, most populous and most powerful State in the Union can decide them. One involves the question whether the Slaveholding interest *shall predominate*, in the Federal councils, over all the other interests of the Union; and the other is to determine whether any effort *shall be made* by law to stay the ravages of Intemperance among the inhabitants of the State of New-York. There is not a citizen of this State worthy of the name, who has not some opinion and some preference on both these points. There is not one who is not for, or against, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—who is not for or against the extension of Slavery and the indefinite increase of its political power,—who is not for or against the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. His vote on one side or the other, at the coming election, will help to decide these great questions,—which involve more of political, of civil and of social well-being than any two issues that have been presented for many years. The triumph of the Democratic ticket will be a virtual endorsement of the Nebraska bill, a virtual sanction to the half concealed designs of the Slave Power, and a decisive defeat of the Temperance cause. It is the duty of every citizen to vote according to his conviction,—to vote so as to aid the principles and promote the measures which he desires to see predominate in our public councils. No fealty to party should interfere for a moment with his fealty to principle. If he *is* a Whig and still approves the Nebraska bill, let him quit his party and vote with its supporters. If he is a Democrat and condemns the bill and desires to avert the results of its enactment, let him vote against the party that passed it. This is no time to attempt to hold men by the inflexible bonds of party allegiance, in face of the momentous issues that demand decision. The public temper is not favorable to it. The public sense revolts at the attempt to fetter individual action, and to control popular sentiment, by such tricks of partisanship.

The same thing holds true of Candidates. No man can shut his eyes to the fact that Candidates have been put in nomination by all parties, who are unworthy the support of any. This will continue to be the case so long as the present corrupt system of primary meetings prevails; but this year, and especially in this City, it seems to have been carried to an extent utterly without precedent. We shall urge no man to vote for any Candidate either for State, County or City offices, no matter to what party he may belong, whom he does not believe to be worthy of his support. Any Candidate fit for any office, would seem [illegible] support given on any [illegible] those of character and [illegible] may suit the purposes [illegible] party politicians to press their Candidates upon their party adherents exclusively on party grounds;—but we should be false to our duty as independent journalists, and to every conviction of our hearts, if we failed to urge fidelity to principle and to character, as superior to mere party exactions. No citizen has any *right* to vote for Candidates hostile to principles he deems essential to the public good, or unfit, in point of character, for places of public duty and of public trust.

We shall have, at the coming election, an unusual number of distinct tickets presented for the public support. There are in reality but two important issues to be decided;—all the others have been dragged into the contest under false pretenses, and for the purpose of diverting attention and votes from the real points in controversy. *Slavery Extension* and the *Liquor Traffic* are in reality the great interests on which the contest turns. They are the only interests on which the result will exert any marked effect. And the real purpose of the side issues that have been thrust forward, and the new candidates that have been put in nomination, is to exert an influence indirectly on their decision, which could not be hoped for from an open effort. It would not be easy to get Whig votes by a direct appeal, for Broadhead Pomeroy, Senator Douglas and the Nebraska bill;—but it is hoped this may be be done by drawing off Whig voters on other issues, and under cover of [illegible]

The Whig Ticket.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* declared its purpose, immediately after the Syracuse Convention, to support the Candidates for State Officers then put in nomination. It now declares that it will not do so, on account of their adhesion to the doctrines enunciated at Auburn. That adhesion was given in the form of letters; and those letters declared their full approval of the sentiments embodied in the resolutions adopted at Saratoga, and nothing more. Did the *Commercial* entertain the slightest doubt, when it endorsed the Syracuse nominations, that each one of the Candidates approved heartily of the Saratoga resolutions? If it did, we should be glad to know upon what facts that doubt was based. If it did not, its claim to consistency in this matter, is simply absurd.

Russia on the Euxine.

Unless France, England and Turkey are singularly and foolishly lenient, the Crimea will be lost to Russia, in the probable event of the destruction or occupation of Sebastopol. It is pretty evident that Russian supremacy on the shores of the Black Sea is incompatible with that independence of Turkey which forms a large element in preserving what, in the slang of diplomacy, is called "the balance of Europe." The preservation of this was the object of the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, whereby the encroachments of Austria were repelled, and of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, which was intended to limit the expansion of France and, to effect this, placed England at the head of the European States—a position which she continued to occupy until NAPOLEON overran the Continent. His final fall, in 1815, was aided by the Cossack, who, from that time, was himself suspected,—and not without cause, as the event has shewn.

The Russian rulers, whatever their desire and hope, had no apparent route to universal power until the *fall of Poland*. The French retreat from Moscow, and the *ruin of* NAPOLEON'S grand invasion, gave Russia a more tangible platform than she had before. Hence, the invasion of Turkey in 1828, and the recent occupation of the trans-Danubian Principalities, which has caused the present war. But the idea of extending the sway of Russia into Turkey was long antecedent to the partition of Poland and the downfall of NAPOLEON. It was the scarcely-concealed policy of PETER the Great, and so completely filled the mind of the Empress CATHERINE that, at her special instance, her second grandson (brother of ALEXANDER and NICHOLAS) was named CONSTANTINE, in anticipation of his expected Vice-Royalty in Constantinople, at no remote day. A magnificent vision of Empire! from the Arctic Ocean to the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, and the Euxine.

By a series of treaties, Russia has gradually obtained—first a footing, and lastly a preponderance in the Black Sea. In July, 1774, Russia made the treaty of Kainardji with the Sultan, by which, he acquired Azof, and part of the Crimea, the Chersonesus Taurica of the ancients. In 1783, by the treaty of Constantinople, the Crimea annexed "the Golden Chersonese" (as HERODOTUS called it,) to Muscovy. By the treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Russia acquired the banks of the Pruth and the province of Bessarabia. By the treaty of 1829, the Czar appropriated the delta of the Danube. And no one can doubt that the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, in 1853, (the present *casus belli*,) was intended to lead to the further appropriation of more of the territory of "the sick man;" another step, in short, towards the Dardanelles.

NAPOLEON—already calmly reviewing the Past, at St. Helena—judging of what may be from what has been—expressed a strong belief, that from the incursive nature of the Cossack, and his constant aim at territorial acquisition, the day must come when a war between Russia and Europe would be inevitable. His inductions were correct. The conflict *has* begun;—that it will end, in any reasonable time, in the defeat of Russia, is by no means obvious.

But end when this conflict may, it is quite impossible, should Russia be defeated, that her continued occupancy of territory bordered by the Black Sea can be permitted—except upon terms of the greatest restriction. It will be seen, by the dates which we have here supplied, that, in point of fact, all such territory is of comparatively recent acquisition, and, at the earliest, has only been annexed to Russia some eighty years. Therefore, and this is the great point for Europe to consider, if these acquisitions be taken from Russia, it cannot be raised as an objection, that the Muscovite Empire thereby loses one acre of its original integrity and extent. As its Black Sea provinces were acquired by conquest and treaty, so may they be reclaimed by the same potent agency.

Monstrous Menschikoff.

"Odessa advices of 7th state that MENSCHIKOFF's right wing was at Bakchisarin, and his centre at Simferopol, where reinforcements from Perekop will concentrate." "MENSCHIKOFF, who was sick, sat on the heights and directed the battle."

So say our dispatches, and they confirm our old opinion that MENSCHIKOFF is a terrible fellow, and probably a brother of the great Magog who sat astride the ark while the flood raged, and abetted it with his feet. What strange experiences he has suffered at the hands of telegraphs and expresses within a fortnight. While the bloody Allies were bombarding Sebastopol to its fall, killing and wounding 18,000 Russians, MENSCHIKOFF "retreated into the inner harbor," then "to the fort," and then "surrendered." By the next arrival his mock-dramatics were pronounced "a sham;" still later "he was driven to a distance"—all which, except that the first part seems a little fishy, is not inconsistent with the humanity of the ogre that the Allies seek to slay. But now his "wing lies at Bak—, &c.," his centre at Sim—, &c., we know not how many miles away, and he sits sick, on the heights and directs the battle." The details of these new[illegible] are exceedingly interesting. The fight between poor Christian and Apollyon was a mere personal rencontre by the side of them.

Drunkenness and Crime.

We find in the London *Times* a statement of facts from the Lord Provost of Edinburg, which is of importance as showing the effect of shutting drinking shops on Sunday, in diminishing crime. The act went into effect on the 15th of May, embracing in its jurisdiction a population of 160,000. From the 15th of May to the 15th of August, thirteen Sundays, there were only *twenty-seven* committments to the police office, against 153 in 1853, and 173 in 1851; and extending the statement to the 1st of October, so as to embrace twenty Sundays, there were but 37 committments, against 244 last year, and 306 in 1851. It thus appears that in 1853, under the former law, the cases of drunkenness on Sundays were *four times* more numerous, and, in 1851, *five times* more numerous than during the present year under the operation of the new law. The Lord Provost adds that it is of importance to notice also that, while in 1851 there were 134 of the persons charged with other crimes, and in 1853 there were 120, in 1854 there were only 30 persons so charged, thus shewing an immense improvement on the statistics of crime as regards offences committed on Sundays.

It seems that in 1853 certain regulations were adopted by which liquor-sellers who should be fined for other offences, should not have their licenses renewed if they were also Sunday traders in spirits. By carrying these resolutions into effect, the number of public houses was considerably diminished, by the suppression of many of those of the worst class. In 1854 the new act, closing public houses entirely on Sunday, came into effect; and it appears from a tabular statement of returns that, taking the long period of seven years, the daily average numbers of prisoners in August and September were respectively 605 and 610; but, under the operation of the partial change effected through the resolutions of 1853, the numbers fell in that year to 513 and 506 respectively. In May, 1854, when the new act came into operation, the daily average number fell to 477. In June it fell to 427, when an absurd cry was raised by the public-house interest, that this unprecedently low number of prisoners was owing to the undue leniency of a most excellent and painstaking city magistrate, whose turn it was to officiate in the Police Court during that month. In July, however, under other magistrates, the number was substantially the same, being 426; and in August, those who had raised the outcry were still further put out in their calculations by the daily average number falling to 410, other magistrates being on the bench.

The Lord Provost states, in concluding his communication, that the people of Edinburg have gained by the measures referred to a diminution of about 200 persons from the number usually maintained in prison at the expense of the inhabitants of the city and county, being about 33 *per cent.* on *the average* of the preceding seven years, and this at a time when the number of prisoners had been steadily increasing in the sister kingdom, owing to the increase of drunkenness.

Are our Oysters Poisonous?

The man that does not love oysters is a curiosity to be carefully observed. They are appreciated wherever men are civilized, and probably elsewhere. They are esteemed in the country as a luxury, while in cities they rank among the necessities of the first class. They are the meat and vegetables of thousands, and "raw on the half shell" they are glimpses of a better state that greatly comfort distressed mortals who suffer the purgatory of uncleanly and incompetent cooks. A disease among the oysters is nothing less than a public calamity.

We are exceedingly sorry to believe that any such disease now affects them, but startling facts certainly point that way. Within a few days several well-known citizens have died of a choleraic disease which seemed to have been induced by eating oysters. So Mr. EDWIN WILLIAMS died last week; so died Mr. JAMES FOSTER, Jr., at four o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. FOSTER was well known as a merchant in South-street and in literary circles. He was a hale, hearty man, though between sixty and seventy, and was at his Club-House on Sunday night, when he ate the oysters to which his fatal sickness is attributed. It is proper to add that he had been suffering from diarrhœa for a few days previous. To the list must be added the name of Mr. JOHN H. CORNELL, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, who died at midday yesterday, in his fifty-sixth year. He was well on Tuesday, and that evening ate oysters. Ex-Alderman SMITH's death on Monday was charged to the same offending article of diet. We have inquired of several physicians in large practice, and are surprised at the number of cases of severe cholera-morbus and of spasmodic cholera which they report as occurring and chargeable to the oysters.

A panic on the subject not only unpleasantly reminds consumers of their risks, but affects disastrously thousands of honest men whose calling it interferes with. Let us have the matter investigated early then, than the cause may be early exposed and removed if possible. Let the oystermen give us their experience with sick oysters. Let the Coroners follow up each case that comes under their cognizances—seek out, if really oysters were eaten in such circumstances as to fix suspicion upon them—where they come from, and whether all that are in the market are liable to do the same mischief. Let the chemists and the microscopists subject the suspicious articles to their examination.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says the oysters from the Chesapeake and its tributaries have proved poisonous this season. The Baltimore papers say that several who have eaten raw oysters of late have suddenly died soon after; and a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* quotes the authority of an old fisherman, that they are not safe or wholesome eating this year. That all oysters are not deleterious, there are ready a good stock of witnesses to prove. The greater is the need then that the unwholesome case be sifted, though there should be no approbate to the philosophy of the thing. Meanwhile, it is no more than a decent care for the protection of our lives, that leads us to abstain from bivalves until we can return to them secured of their harmlessness.

The Blackguard "Heavenly King" of China.

Readers who are fond of being abused—and who is not when the abusing body lives eastward of the Atlantic?—who enjoy loud talk, or like to see Pomp on his high horse, must not omit to read the rich letter from the Rebel Chief which we publish this morning under the head of "China," among our Foreign Extracts. It was addressed to the English and American residents at Hong Kong, by HUNG-SIU-TSUEN, one of the six kings that constitute the unit that rules all the world in general, and Insurrectionary China in particular. Yesterday morning we gave Dr. BOWMAN's guarded opinion that the Rebels should prove victorious at last, and in their success would repudiate existing treaties with Foreign Powers. This letter, which comes from one no less in authority than the highest Chief of the Rebels,—"the Heavenly King,"—our readers will agree goes a short way towards confirming the probability of such repudiation. He calls us "foreign, barbarian slaves," and "hairy devils." He taunts us with our imbecility, and attempts to frighten us with stories of "thousands of guns in their possession, of divine power, weighing millions of pounds;" of "myriad vessels 100 chang in length," which "move without the aid of wind;" of "clustering standards that shade the nine heavens,"—all which, on a lucky day in the Autumn—perhaps this very one—will move down to Canton and challenge the foreigners. The letter gives us a larger idea of the literary ability of the Insurgents than the Doctor prepared us for; but from this "new Moses" a little more sense and a grain less of impudence would not have shocked us so sensibly. We do not despair, however, of good from the Chinese Revolution yet. Wrinkled and obstinate Fogyism needs a Radicalism that puts the knife at last to its own throat, to expel it, and when both have been dispossessed, dawns the rule of the Golden Mean. The world had *nothing to lose by* a new ordering of affairs in China. Any change must needs be for the better.

The Wreck of the Arctic—A Gleam of Hope.

Mr. WM. P. RATHBONE, one of the rescued passengers of the ill-fated *Arctic*, has written the following letter in reply to inquiries from E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., concerning the fate of his brother. The explicit statements of Mr. R. would seem to leave little room for doubt that Mr. A. BENEDICT and his wife, with a number of other passengers, embarked in the boat that left the ship in charge of the butcher:

PROVIDENCE, TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1854.

MR. THEODORE C. BENEDICT—*Dear Sir*: I have yours of the 23d. Mr. BENEDICT and wife sat at the table of the *Arctic* at my right hand, and we became well acquainted. His given name I cannot know, but he was a lawyer and a resident of the City of New-York.

I saw him in the dining saloon after the collision, and said to him, "We are lost." He replied, "Yes, I fear we are." I then said to him, "I always expected to die a violent death, and the time is now come."

When the two quarter boats on the larboard side of the *Arctic* were filled, (principally with passengers,) and the forward one, and largest of the two, was being lowered into the sea—which was done safely—I was very near the side of the ship, and *saw Mr. Benedict and his wife seated in that boat.* That I recollect very distinctly, and also that they were the only individuals of all those in the boat with whose countenances I was familiar. Captain LUCE was near the boat as the passengers were handed into her, and when she was lowered into the sea. That boat is the only one which left the *Arctic* with ladies on board, and I heard Mr. BARNUM say "that several good boatmen were on board, and that she was supplied with provisions and water." From my recollection of the number on board, I should say from 30 to 40, and among them 10 to 12 females. * * * * I have a strong hope that they were picked up by some vessel and taken to Europe.

I am as certain that the Mr. B. who sat at my right, and his wife, were in that boat, as I am that Mr. GALE and wife, who sat opposite us, were in the after larboard boat, which, in being lowered immediately after, threw those in her into the sea, and in which I afterwards left the ship.

I am very happy to give you this information, and trust that your brother and wife may be saved.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM P. RATHBONE.

From the Albany Argus.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT has come out in the newspapers with a very long and rambling letter to Judge BRONSON, in which he takes ultra Abolition ground. The letter will be published by those Whig and Soft papers which have not yet found room for Judge B.'s "crushing out" reply to DRAYTON. We hope *they will give it a good circulation; it cannot fail to add largely to Judge B.'s vote.*

☞ If this is the opinion of the *Argus*, why does it not aid in giving Mr. BLUNT's letter a "good circulation?" Is it lukewarm in Judge BRONSON's behalf,—or was its opinion in the premises made up for the guidance of others, and not for its own?

Madame Ida Pfeiffer.

For several days past Mme. PFEIFFER has been visiting some of the different Institutions of this City, and during the remainder of her stay will make brief visits to others. On Monday last she passed the afternoon at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where she was received by Prof. LEWIS PEET, and his talented lady, Mrs. MARY TOWNE PEET. Mme. PFEIFFER passed through the different class-rooms, and expressed the highest gratification at the perfection to which the education of deaf mutes was carried in the Institution.

On Tuesday, Madam PFEIFFER visited one of the Public Schools, accompanied by a gentleman identified with the Educational interests of the City.

Madam PFEIFFER contemplates paying a visit to the North American Phalanx at Red Bank, New-Jersey, and also to Philadelphia, soon.

Musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—In consequence of the overflowing house last evening, the management very wisely announce the continuance of "Marliana." The present season will terminate, we believe, on Saturday, with Miss L. PYNE's benefit, on which occasion the "Crown Diamonds" will be produced.

☞ Mr. LYNCH, Editor of the *Irish American*, will read a Lecture, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mission Hall, No. 39 Hamilton-avenue, South Brooklyn, on "The Duties and Rights of Adopted Citizens."

☞ A "Country *Gentleman*," Maj. INMAN, has lately been committed for the wilful murder of his brother-in-law. It was in England. How the announcement must shock our ex-Recorder!

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Progress and Results of the Recent Elections.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1854.

I have to tell you something about Spain. There are strange things going on in that country. ISABELLA is crying, and wishes to abdicate in favor of her daughter. She communicated the letter of her mother to the Ministers, and made quite a scene, so as to mislead ESPARTERO, who was beginning to doubt his own opinion about the popular attachment for the throne. Her Catholic Majesty has succeeded in drowning these doubts in a flood of her royal tears, and the Marshal is more than ever a champion of ISABELLA and "morality." I told you that CHRISTINA's manifesto is a piece of good news. The impression it made on the people is of the best. Democracy is rising over the head of intriguants. There could not have been desired a better proclamation to stir up public opinion on the day of elections than that of the ex-Regent. It is sold in the streets of Madrid, like that of MONTEMOLIN, and as much the bolder. I have no great hopes from the Constituent Cortes, but, in present circumstances, it may be better than I expected it would be. The Republican party published its candidates, with a declaration of its principles. I send you the names and the following extracts. They wish for "Popular Sovereignty and its consequences, such as universal suffrage, abolition of the conscription and of the standing army, &c., &c." Then they declare, that "although the electoral law now in vigor excludes the laboring classes, that is the Democrats, from the right of suffrage, they wish worthily to be represented in the Cortes which is to be the expression of the necessities of the country and of the glorious revolution of July. The independent electors are, therefore, invited to vote for the following persons: JOSE MARIA ORENSE, PASCUAL ORADARA, TOMAS PARENSUBE, EUSEBIO LIMIO, ANTONIO LARRAZ, IGNACIO GUERRA, ANTONIO RIZCO Y RISCO, IGNACIO CERRENA, MANUEL AGUILAR, EMILIO CASTELLAR, SAVIN DE MENDIONDRE. You may see by the last news that GUERRA is the one at the head of the poll in Madrid. I am assured that a great number of republicans will be elected. *Unfortunately*, a "great number" is not yet the majority. The fact is that the Democratic party is, as I said in former letters, *in its formation*. This party was until 1848 a mere fraction of the Progressistas, and was headed by FERMIN CABALLERO, ANTONIO GONZALES ORENSE, &c. In 1848 this fraction itself was split into two parts, and while the two first named gentlemen, with many others, declared they were not prepared to go the whole length of the principles that burst forth at that time, ORENSE remained at the head of the more courageous. The "sanfonistas" and "tired" approached ESPARTERO, and accordingly we see one of them, ANTONIO GONZALES, in the Embassy at London. The true Democrats were, however, to be strengthened by recent events, and the royal manifestoes have especially succeeded to swell their ranks. One of the latest acquisitions is EMILIO CASTELLAR, a young professor of great talent and eloquence, who suddenly revealed his abilities at the recent great meeting of the party. He is not yet of age to be a representative. Still, he is a candidate and will most likely be elected—so are a great many journalists, now under persecution, such as SIXTO CAMARA, who wrote the "Truth, (*veridad*,) about the July affray," and GABRINO and CHAVERA, who are prosecuted for their publications in *Las Barricadas*. They are sure to be elected in Aragonia and Catalonia; so is ORENSE. The republicans of Madrid have found out a clever contrivance to evade the stringent press laws, and to tell all they wish to say to the electors. They publish the *prospectus* of a paper called *Adelante, la voluntad de la nacion sea cumplida*, (Forward, the will of the nation may be accomplished,) which will probably never be published. It is not an unimportant sign of the state of affairs in Spain, that DON PASCUAL MADOZ not only resigns his post of civil Governor of Barcelona, but also *refuses* to accept the Grand Cross of ISABELLA's Order, which was offered to him as an acknowledgment of his services.

From Spain my way leads always to American Ministers. They are, all of them, traveling just now on the Continent. Mr. BUCHANAN left here on Saturday for Ostend, where the others were waiting for him. The whole company was to visit Ghent, Brussels, and then to go, perhaps, to Baden-Baden. The Governments do not exactly like these Democratic clubs of diplomatic travelers, and lay all sorts of charges on their innocent shoulders. It is certainly a most tempting occasion to have their hands in a plot, while Miss LANE has hers there too. I send you parts of Mr. SANDRA' proclamation to the French people. It is crafty and interesting, and will draw on him a great many attacks as soon as it shall be made public, which it is not yet.

Americans in London, and such Europeans as follow with interest the course of events in the United States, have seen with great pleasure, that the Editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, the organ most prominent in the advocacy of a consistent foreign policy, has been nominated for Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York.

Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

The first anniversary of the Southern Aid Society was held in the Mercer-street Church last evening. There was a large attendance. JAMES BOORMAN, Esq. President of the Society, presided.

The Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. STILES. The document explained the objects of the Society, its claims and its hopes, and gave a very flattering account of its usefulness the past year.

The Treasurer's report, which was read by GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., shows that the receipts of the Society for the past year have been $4,505 12, and the *receipts* for the same time $4,672 78, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $382 34.

Rev. ALEXANDER NEWTON, of Jackson, Miss., delivered a long and interesting address on the state of the Church in the South, and pointed out the great dearth of ministers of the gospel in that region, and imploring the Christians of the North to aid in supporting the want.

Characteristic and edifying addresses were made by Rev. Drs. BETHUNE and CUMMINGS.

A series of resolutions commendatory of the Society, &c., were adopted.

Mr. WM. H. BROWN of Chicago, was chosen a Director of the Society.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF DR. RADWAY'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE REMEDIES FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Over [illegible] of the most distinguished retail depots for these valuable remedies will be found at No. 197 Broadway, directly opposite the Metropolitan. The business of this depot is very extensive, Dr. RADWAY, and we are informed, has been obliged to increase the present accommodations to meet the demand. There can be given unquestionably no fear that any person who may call at this depot will be imposed upon by the sale of any spurious article, as the genuine remedies are constantly kept on hand, and are dispensed by the proprietor himself, or under his immediate supervision. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. Pamphlets containing full directions for the use of these remedies can be had gratuitously by the sale. There are also for sale at this depot Dr. RADWAY'S Sarsaparilla Resolvent, Dr. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills, and Dr. RADWAY'S Ready Relief, which are recommended in cases of Fever and Ague, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Pains in the Back, Kidneys, Side, Chest, Limbs, Joints, &c. Price of the Ready Relief, 50 cents per bottle; Regulating Pills, 25 cents per box; Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Orders from the Country must be post paid, and contain the money, or they will not be attended to. Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c., can be had by addressing R. R. RADWAY & CO., No. 197 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

C. D. PEASLEE, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the unusually extensive stock of T. & B. TILTON, No. 261 Broadway.

TWIST-THREADED GOODS.

Ladies are informed by the subscribers, dealers in twist, elastic, cassimir, suspenderette and cloth, that they have removed to No. 261 Broadway. The twist-threaded goods manufactured by the subscribers, deserve a trial.

A. HAWKIN & CO., Boston.

NEWCOMB HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

BURNING THE EUROPEAN WARS IN THE BLOOD.—Many of the best soldiers, who fought the battles of the Revolution, were heroes of seventy years and upwards. Gen. WASHINGTON, Gen. GREENE, Gen. MARION, Gen. SUMTER, Gen. PICKENS, and many others who "counted it as the crowning wealth," of HOOKER, Esq., of No. 277 Washington st., to a man of means, took his farm to speculate over the world of the celebrated Governor Horse, from Lexington, Ky., and the unrivalled Stallion Lexington, the best for their various purposes, and deserve everlasting fame. Sold by the proprietors, WM. ROGILL, No. 277 Washington st., Boston; by HOWARD, Esq., No. 277 Washington st., Boston; by HOWARD, Esq., No. 277 Washington st., Boston; by HOWARD, Esq.,

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FURS.

MILLINERY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

HOTELS.

FINE ARTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LET.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

DANCING.

COAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SAFES AND LOCKS.

INSURANCE.

BANK NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.

ZINC PAINTS.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Weekly Steamer of Mr. John Hamilton and Others Identified.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The English book of Hezekiah Anderson has been identified by Mrs. Eva, as that of her husband, who left Cincinnati on the 5th inst., your friends and not arrived, and fears he has met with some accident.

The Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy is precisely like that of Sir John Franklin as portrayed by Dickens, even to the cast of countenance. The inflation of the eye, the slight depression of the nose, and the sudden expansion of the nostrils are identical.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hamilton, wife of Mr. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton & Co., of this city, died yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness